(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2868.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1801.

WASHINGTON CITY.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 14, 1801.

ON motion of gen. S. Smith, the houſe went into committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union.

Lewis R. Morris in the chair.

The meſſage of the preſident under conſideration.

Gen. S. Smith obſerved, that among other objects to which the preſident had attracted the attention of the houſe, was our commercial ſituation. We were informed that the United States were at peace with all nations; and that peace had taken place among the powers of Europe. It became congreſs to direct its attention to conſequences that might proceed from ſuch a ſtate of things; and particularly to the injuries that might attach to our carrying trade. It was known that under the Britiſh treaty, Great-Britain, going, perhaps, beyond the meaning of the treaty, had impoſed heavy countervailing duties on our goods, and that certain acts of France had the ſame effects, whereby many of our moſt valuable exports would ceaſe to be carried in our own bottoms. Early under the preſent government it had been deemed wiſe to lay diſcriminating duties, which had tended greatly to aſſiſt our carrying trade. Our capitals had greatly increaſed, and if foreign nations reſtricted our trade by unfair regulations, it became us to adopt counteracting meaſures; and this could now be done with the more ſafety and effect from the force of our capital. He therefore moved:

Reſolved, That ſo much of the ſeveral acts impoſing duties on the tunnage of ſhips and veſſels, and on goods, wares and merchandiſe, imported into the United States, as impoſes a diſcriminating duty of tunnage between foreign veſſels and veſſels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in foreign veſſels and veſſels of the United States, ought to be repealed; ſuch repeal to take effect whenever the preſident ſhall be informed that the diſcriminating duties of foreign nations, ſo far as they operate to the diſadvantage of the commerce of the United States, ſhall have been aboliſhed.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Giles. Among the various topics of the meſſage is that in relation to the cenſus. It is important that congreſs ſhould be early occupied in deciding the ratio of repreſentation, as many of the ſtate legiſlatures are now in ſeſſion, and will be ſpecially convened, if they riſe before congreſs ſhall paſs a law on the ſubject. He therefore moved:

Reſolved, That the apportionment of repreſentatives amongſt the ſeveral ſtates, according to the ſecond enumeration of the people, ought to be in a ratio of one repreſentative for every thirty-three thouſand perſons in each ſtate.

On which the queſtion was taken, and the motion carried without a diviſion.

General S. Smith ſaid, another important member of the preſident's meſſage reſpected our ſituation with the Barbary powers. It became congreſs immediately to come to a deciſion that would enable the preſident more efficiently to protect our trade. He therefore moved:

Reſolved, That it is expedient that the preſident be authoriſed by law, further and more effectually to protect the commerce of the United States againſt the Barbary powers.

Mr. Nicholſon ſaid, he did not like the reſolution; as it had a reference to a point with which we were unacquainted. The preſident had informed us that he had ſent a ſquadron into the Mediterranean. It may have been a wiſe act; but he did not wiſh the houſe to commit itſelf until fully informed.—He moved, with this view, to ſtrike out the words "further and more effectually."

Mr. Giles propoſed that the motion lie on the table until the documents on this ſubject were printed, which was agreed to.

Dr. Mitchell alluded to his having preſented two petitions from aliens in New-York, and then moved:

Reſolved, That the laws reſpecting naturalization ought to be reviſed.

Mr. Giles thought the motion ought to be ſo drawn as to bring the principle before the houſe, for which purpoſe he moved to add "or amended."

Agreed to.

So amended the motion was carried.

The committee then roſe and reported the two reſolutions agreed to.

Tueſday, December 15.

The houſe took up the report of the committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union.

The two reſolutions referred to yeſterday in committee were read.

1. That which apportioned one repreſentative to every 33,000 perſons in the United States.

On the motion of Mr. Davis, this reſolution was poſtponed till to-morrow.

2. That for altering and amending the naturalization laws.

Agreed to without diviſion, and a committee of ſeven appointed to bring in a bill.

The houſe then went into a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union. Mr. Morris in the chair.

The following reſolution under conſideration.

Reſolved, That it is expedient that the preſident be authoriſed by law, further and more effectually to protect the commerce of the United States againſt the Barbary powers.

Mr. Nicholſon moved to ſtrike out the words "further and."

After a debate, the amendment was diſagreed to, and the original reſolution paſſed.

The committee then took into conſideration the motion made by gen. Smith yeſterday on diſcriminating duties.

A debate of conſiderable intereſt enſued between Mr. S. Smith, Mr. Griſwold and Mr. Giles, when on motion of Mr. Randolph, the committee roſe and reported progreſs.

The houſe then took up the reſolution reſpecting the Barbary powers agreed to in committee, and concurred therein, and a committee of 5 appointed.

Wedneſday, December 16.

Benjamin Hugar, a member from South-Carolina appeared, was qualied and took his ſeat.

The ſpeaker laid before the houſe a letter from the ſecretary of ſtate, accompanying an annual return, ending the 9th inſtant, containing an abſtract of all the returns made to him by the collectors for the different ports in the United States, purſuant to the act for the relief and protection of American ſeamen; alſo extracts from the communications received from the agents in foreign countries for the relief of American ſeamen.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee of elections made a further report, ſtating certain members to be duly elected; and further ſtated, that in conſequence of the erection of the Miſſiſſippi Territory, under the ordinance of congreſs, that territory was entitled to a delegate, when the territory was entitled to a legiſlature. This period having arrived, the committee report an opinion that Narſworthy Hunter be conſidered as a delegate, with the right of deliberating, but not of voting.

Mr. Milledge could not agree to the report, as by ſo doing he would vote for a meaſure that would hurt the ſovereignty of Georgia. He therefore moved a reference to a committee of the whole, in order to have the ſubject diſcuſſed.

Agreed to, and made the order for Friday.

RATIO OF REPRESENTATION.

The houſe then took up the following reſolution, reported by the committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union.

Reſolved, That the appointment of repreſentatives amongſt the ſeveral ſtates, according to the ſecond enumeration of the people, ought to be in a ratio of one repreſentative for every thirty-three thouſand perſons in each ſtate.

Mr. Griſwold remarked that the effect of adopting this reſolution would be an increaſe of members in that houſe; that the number would amount to nearly 150. He was of opinion that the preſent houſe was ſufficiently numerous for every correct purpoſe, as well of legiſlation, as for obtaining all deſirable information from the people. Should an augmentation be made, the conſequences would be an increaſe of expence, and buſineſs would inevitably be protracted. He moved, therefore, to ſtrike out the words "thirty-three," meaning if they were ſtricken out, to propoſe the ſubſtitution of a larger number. On this motion a deſultory debate enſued, in which Meſſrs. Griſwold, S. Smith, Nicholſon, Giles, Bayard, Allſton, Elmer, Euſtis, Sprigg, and other gentlemen took part.

Mr. Griſwold ſtood alone in advocating an apportionment of one member, to every 40,000 perſons.

Meſſrs. Giles and Bayard, were for one member for every 30,000.

Meſſrs. S. Smith, Nicholſon and Euſtis, were for one member for every 33,000.

Mr. Allſton was in favour of one repreſentative for every 31,000.

The preferences avowed by the ſeveral ſpeakers, appeared to ariſe from the application of that diviſor, to the ſtate from which each member came, which left the leaſt fraction.

Some gentlemen, however, declared, and particularly Mr. Giles, that he had made no calculation, and that his preference of the ſmalleſt ratio propoſed was the preference of principle.

Thoſe in favour of a ſmall ratio argued that though the expence attending the compenſation of the members might be ſomewhat increaſed, yet that it would be trifling compared with the great advantages that would reſult from a larger repreſentation; that ſuch a repreſentation would be productive of true œconomy as it would oppoſe all extravagant expenditure of money; that the weight of expence incurred by the government did not ariſe from the expence of the civil liſt, which formed but a ſpeck in the maſs of expenditure. That it was important to this government to adopt thoſe meaſures which would inſure the reſpect and the confidence of the people; that this end would be beſt attained by each repreſentative being familiarly acquainted with the intereſts of his conſtituents; and that this could only be the caſe, when the number of his conſtituents was limitted within certain bounds. It was true that it had been ſaid that a body of more than one hundred, even though compoſed of philoſophers, was a mob; but it was replied that the long experience of this country had proved the reverſe, for that many of the ſtate legiſlatures conſiſted of more members.

Theſe ideas were but feebly oppoſed. The diverſity of opinion expreſſed, chiefly aroſe from a diviſion of the houſe on the ratios of 30,000 and 33,000. The former was advocated principally from a regard to Delaware and Rhode-Iſland, which by its adoption would have each two repreſentatives inſtead of one, if a higher ratio were preferred.

During the diſcuſſion, it was moved to ſtrike out the word "three;" leaving thirty thouſand as the ratio. This motion was loſt—Ayes 43—Noes 46.

Mr. Bayard then moved to ſtrike out "thirty-three," leaving the reſolution blank, in order that it might be filled up with ſuch number as ſhould be agreeable to the houſe.

This motion was oppoſed chiefly by Mr. Nicholſon and Dr. Euſtis, who were of opinion that the progreſſive increaſe of the members would be ſufficiently large on the ratio of 33,000 perſons to a member. They were alſo further in favour of this number as it left the feweſt fractions. The only two ſtates much injured by it would be Delaware and North-Carolina; whereas if the ratio were increaſed to 35,000, New-Jerſey would have a fraction of 31,000; Delaware of 26,000; Maryland of 30,000; Georgia of 23,000; and Kentucky of 29,000.

On the queſtion being taken for ſtriking out "thirty-three," there roſe only 31 members. It was therefore declared to be loſt.

The queſtion was then taken on the original motion, and carried without a diviſion, and a committee of three members appointed to bring in a bill conformable thereto.

Thurſday, December 17.

A letter was received from the ſecretary of the treaſury, ſtating, in obedience to the order of the houſe, the importations made into the United States, in American and foreign veſſels, from October 1, 1798, to October 1, '99.

A letter was received from the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund, with an accompanying report made to them by the ſecretary of the treaſury, ſtating in detail the amount of ſtock redeemed, which in the aggregate amounted to 14,738,367 dollars 83 cents; and ſtating that on the 12th of December laſt, there remained in the hands of the treaſurer 449,069 dollars 31 cents; ſubject to the diſpoſition of the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund, which, with the growing reſources of that fund, would be equal to meeting the 7th inſtalment of 6 per cent. the 1ſt inſtalment of deferred ſtock, and the 10th of a loan becoming due.

The committee, to whom was referred the reſolution for a new apportionment of repreſentatives among the ſeveral ſtates, reported a bill, which gives to the ſtates the following members, viz. New-Hampſhire 5; Maſſachuſetts 17; Vermont 4; Rhode-Iſland 2; Connecticut 7; New-York 17; New-Jerſey 6; Pennſylvania 18; Delaware 1; Maryland 8; Virginia 22; N. Carolina 12; S. Carolina 8; Georgia 4; Kentucky 6; Tenneſſee 3. The bill was read a ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole, this day.

Mr. Randolph, a member of the committee of ways and means, informed the houſe that certain documents juſt directed to be printed, owing to the ſtate of the manufacture in this place, could not be printed in leſs than 20 days; during which the proceedings of the committee would be arreſted. He, therefore, moved that a committee be appointed to deviſe a plan for expediting the printing work of the houſe.

A committee of three was appointed.

NEW-YORK, December 19.

By the ship Phœnix, captain Murphy, who arrived here yesterday from Bourdeaux, we received the following letter from our correspondent, dated

Bourdeaux, 20th Oct. 1801.

Messrs. Lang & Co.

Enclosed I send you some late Paris papers, (to the 16th October) which I wish may arrive in time to give you an opportunity of communicating some interesting particulars to the public—An expedition is preparing in several ports, said to be destined for the different islands in the West-Indies, but particularly against St. Domingo—(probably for New-Orleans)—It being the decided intention of the French government to repossess the sole sovereignty of that island, and of course to destroy not only the new constitution of Toussaint, but to put the slaves on the same footing as before the revolution. The peace has occasioned a general joy in France, and there can be little doubt but the effects of it will be very advantageous to this country. Buonaparte is beloved by all ranks of people, and I believe him as powerful as any sovereign in Europe. I am, &c.

In addition to the above, we learn by a passenger in the Phœnix, that it was the intention of the French shortly to take possession of New-Orleans—That there was a great shew of business at Bourdeaux among the merchants—And, that money was unusually plenty at that place.

December 22.

Fire at Boston.

The editor of the Boston Centinel, of Wednesday last, stopped the press to announce the following distressing intelligence:

Wednesday morning, 5 o'clock.

"It is with the most poignant regret we mention that a most tremendous FIRE is now raging in the north part of the town. It began about two o'clock in a store adjacent to the conflagration on Saturday evening. All the stores on Gardner's wharf—and all the dwelling-houses on both sides the street, at the head of Gardner's and Gouldsbury's wharf, on the head of Cross-street, on the street to the northward, and on Fore-street, are now enveloped in flames, or are destroyed. A great many people have lost their all.

PHILADELPHIA, December 21.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

The subscriber takes the earliest opportunity of announcing to the world, that after an arduous pursuit he, this day, about half after twelve, P. M. happily succeeded in the discovery of perpetual motion.

He has also the pleasure to add, that the principle is such as to be extensively useful in the different branches of machinery.

LEWIS DU PRE, Late gardener on Charleston Neck.

December 23.

We learn from a correspondent at Washington, that the senate, with closed doors, have ratified the convention with France, containing an additional clause, inserted by the first consul, stating that it is understood between the parties that no reference is hereafter to be had to any former treaties, and no indemnifications to be had or claimed by either party. [*Gaz. U. S.*]

A letter from Bourdeaux, by the Phœnix, arrived at New-York, says, "We understand M. Otto is to go out ambassador to America.

December 24.

MAMMOTH.

NINETY years have elapsed since the first remains of this animal were found in this country—they were then thought to be the remains of a GIANT: Numerous have been the attempts by scientific characters of all nations, to procure a satisfactory collection of bones; at length the subscriber has accomplished this *great object*, and now announces to the public, that he is in possession of a COMPLETE SKELETON of this ANTIQUE WONDER of North-America; after a long, laborious and uncertain enterprize. They were dug up in Orange and Ulster counties, (state of New-York) where they must have lain *certainly* many hundred years—no other vestige remains of these animals; nothing but a confused tradition among the natives of our country, which states their existence *ten thousand moons ago*; but, whatever might have been the appearance of this ENORMOUS QUADRUPED when cloathed with flesh, his massy bones can alone lead us to imagine; already convinced that he was the LARGEST of *terrestial beings!*

The expence of this undertaking has been so great, that in order to indemnify the subscriber, it must be a separate charge from the Museum. It is *erected* in a separate room, to which the price of admittance is 50 cents—to the Museum, as usual, 25 cents.

N. B. Both the Museum and Mammoth will be abundantly illuminated, every night, until ten o'clock, except Sunday.

C. W. PEALE.

* A few counterparts only having been carved in wood, and the summit of the head wanting.

NORFOLK, December 11.

Arrived since our last,

The British sloop Dart, captain Hatchard, 30 days from St. Vincent's. Captain Hatchard touched at St. Kitt's and St Thomas's, and has brought intelligence, that on the 14th November (the day after the receipt of the news of peace at Guadaloupe) a general insurrection of the blacks took place: after having taken the government of the island into their own hands, they appointed a mulatto chief, and dispatched general La Crosse, their late governor, in a small schooner bound to France. The schooner was captured, shortly after sailing, by an English frigate, and sent into Martinique, to which place many white people are said to have escaped. Those who made resistance were massacred; but the fate of those who did not, is at present unknown.

BALTIMORE, December 22.

It is somewhat singular, that not one Frenchman has been concerned in the negotiation of peace between France and Great-Britain, The preliminaries were signed by M. Otto, a Swiss; ratified by Buonaparte, a Corsican; and communicated to the court of London by general Laureston, an East-Indian.

French stamp-act. All the Paris papers are subject to a duty, and bear the stamp of the republic thereon; an additional duty has lately been imposed by the consuls. The present duty is from three to five centimes, according to the size of the paper.

December 24.

We have seen an official return of the number of persons in the several districts of the United States, communicated by the secretary of state, and which, had it been in our power, we should have given entire in this day's paper; but, from circumstances, being prevented from effecting this, we have thought proper to present our readers to-day, a summary view of the census lately made, according to congress, viz.

New-Hampshire	183,858
Massachusetts	422,845
Maine	151,719
Connecticut	251,002
Vermont	154,465
Rhode-Island	69,122
New-York	484,065
Supplemental return for New-York	101,985
New-Jersey	211,149
Eastern district of Pennsylvania	327,799
Western district of Pennsylvania	274,566
Delaware	64,273
Maryland, inclusive of Washington county in Virginia	317,848
Additional return for Baltimore county	4,276
Eastern District of Virginia	676,682
District of Columbia in Virginia	5,949
Western district of Virginia	203,518
North-Carolina	478,103
South-Carolina	345,591
Georgia	162,686
Kentucky	220,955
Territory N. W. of the river Ohio	45,365
Indian Territory	5,641*
Mississippi Territory	8,850
Making a total of	5,172,312
Of which are slaves	875,626
Leaving of free whites	4,296,686

As we shall as soon as possible lay the whole statement before the public, we thought it unnecessary here to mention the particular states which contain the greatest number of slaves—the above are the whole number enumerated within the United States.

* *Persons 766, added to the particular items of this return.*

Attached to the above is a "Statement of monies applied for the defence of certain ports and harbours of the United States, &c." up to the 16th November, 1801, which as we shall also shortly give at full length, we shall at this time only publish in the aggregate, viz.

	Dolls.	*Cts.*
Portland, district Maine	8,409	25
Portsmouth (N. H.)	8,902	81
Salem (Mass.)	2,593	60
Marblehead	13,634	91
Boston	106,642	67
Newport (R. I.)	107,394	91
New-London (Conn.)	9,428	39
New-York	100,013	41
Philadelphia	62,384	52
Baltimore	93,664	35
Annapolis	268	50
Norfolk	5,987	93
Alexandria	2,008	0
Cape Fear River	24,642	13
Charleston (S. C.)	25,931	11
George-town (S. C.)	250	0
Savanna (Georgia)	1,562	0
St. Mary's (Georgia)	4,578	91
Total—Dolls.	578,387	41

The following, likewise, being contained in the report aforementioned, we think proper to give in a summary way, viz.

Expenditures on account of navy yards, docks and wharfs, to the 1st of October, 1801.
Total dollars, 240,906

Expenditures on account of materials for building six 74 gun ships, to the first of October, 1801.
Total dollars, 458,411.

Monies for sales of vessels, payable into the treasury.
Total dollars, 275,767

[*Telegraph.*]

Died a few days ago, in Caroline county, Maryland, Mrs. *Mary Beachamp*, at the very advanced age of 119. She possessed to the last an unusual retention of all her faculties.

Letters of a late date, says the New-York Commercial Advertiser, to respectable merchants in this city, advise, that orders had arrived at Trinidad, (and probably at all other British islands) inhibiting the exportation of colonial produce in any but British bottoms.

December 26.

On Thursday last arrived in this city, in the Philadelphia mail stage, five Indians, with Mr. Wells, who acts as interpreter: among these are the Little Turtle, principal chief of the Miami tribe, and a chief of the Pattawattami tribe—the remaining three, we understand, are of inferior rank. They are on their journey to Washington, to visit the chief magistrate of the United States.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, willl be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at the late dwelling of SUSANNA PITTS, deceased, on Severn river, opposite the Indian Landing, on Friday the 8th day of January next, if fair, if not the first fair day, for CASH,

THREE NEGROES, till they are thirty-one years old, one young negro woman, and two boys. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

CHARLES PITTS, Executor.

December 16, 1801, 2

NOTICE.

On the 21st of next month, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be SOLD,

SEVERAL valuable NEGROES, of different ages, a quantity of household goods and furniture, corn, meal, &c. the property of SAMUEL ABELL, Esq; late of Saint-Mary's county, deceased. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the late dwelling of said Abell, and to be continued from day to day until all the property is sold. Terms, six months credit, bond, with good security, expected, and judgment creditors allowed a proportionable discount

2 MARY ABELL, Administratrix.

Saint-Mary's county, December 14, 1801.

To be SOLD,

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, at Mr. ELLIOTT'S tavern, on Friday the 15th day of January next, if fair, if not the first fair day after,

ALL the stock of ANNE LANE, deceased, consisting of some good work oxen, cows, young cattle, &c. also some household furniture, one bed, tables, &c. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

JEROM PLUMMER, Administrator.

N. B. All persons having claims against the estate of Anne Lane, deceased, are once more warned to exhibit them to the subscriber, legally authenticated, on or before the day of sale above mentioned, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this twenty-third day of December, 1801. 2 J. P.

Mr. GUICHARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he intends to open his FENCING-SCHOOL on the first of January. For terms apply at his lodging, at Mrs. CLAUDE'S. 2

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having furnished himself, at a very considerable expence, with an handsome and commodious STAGE, with excellent horses, for the conveyance of passengers, with their baggage, proposes, on the first Thursday in March next, to commence a line between the city of Annapolis and George-town, leaving Mr. Caton's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, every Thursday morning, pass through Bladensburg, and arrive at the Union tavern in George-town the same evening; leave the Union tavern, in George-town on Saturday morning, and by the same rout arrive in the city of Annapolis in the evening; from this establishment he flatters himself he shall contribute considerably to public convenience, which, added to his assiduity and good conduct, he hopes will ensure him the patronage of a generous public.

2 JOHN SMITH.

Annapolis, December 23, 1801.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES & COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

9X By order,

JOSEPH HARWOOD, Clk.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mrs. MARY DULANY, deceased, or to WALTER DULANY, Esq; late of this city, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, those who have claims against either of the above will produce them, legally authenticated, to

4 R. K. WATTS.

Annapolis, December 8, 1801.

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Esq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, good lots for clover, out houses, &c. For terms apply to,

R. K. WATTS.

Annapolis, December 8, 1801. 4

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

X HENRY RIDGELY, of HENRY.

October 29, 1801.

A LIST of the names of tracts and number of lots of land, in Allegany county, held by persons not residents of said county, the amount of the taxes thereon respectively due for the year eighteen hundred and one, and the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same, the taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in Allegany county liable for, or chargeable with, the same.

Persons Names.	Names of land, &c.	Taxes due.
Zachariah Allen	75	10½
Catharine Boyer	298, 315, 326	2 7½
Valentine Brother	931	10½
Michael Boyer	297, 436	1 9
Thomas Bodley	1307	10½
Thomas Blackistone	2595, 2596, 2597, 2598	3 6
Archibald Chisholm	Shawney War	1 12 11
	226, 80, 4094, 3127, 4034	4 4½
George Cooke	Bottom	3 6
William Coe	2534	10½
Richard Dorsey	438	10½
John Doyle	3049, 3038, 3166	2 7½
Uriah Forrest	Orme's Mistake	9 2½
	Orme's Trouble	8 3½
	The General's Wish	15 3½
	14 lots in Western Port	13 6½
Samuel Godman	Part Water Works	12 2½
Archibald Golder	1124	10½
Augustine Gambrill	1930	10½
Levi Hughs	8194, 3195, 3196, 3197	3 6
Thomas Hewitt	909	10½
James G. Howard	273	10½
Samuel Jay	216, 492, 167, 170, 810, 290, 1019, 1834, 1121	7 10
Thomas Johnson	Promised Land	4 3 4
	Thomas and Anne	5 4 2
	Peace and Plenty	3 18 1½
	Part Spruce Spring	3 4
	320 lots westward of Cumberland	13 17 8½
Edward Jones	Part of Granary	7 6½
Elisha Jarrett	135, 21, 4036, 1935, 56, 131, 932, 2536, 241, 1267	8 9
John Kingan	Kingan's Discovery	1 4
Lloyd and Paca	Small Meadows	17 9 0½
	Hunting Ground	9 2½
	Brick Bones	1 14 6½
	Rich Glade	8
William Miley	1293, 1294, 3115	2 7½
Gilbert Murdoch	885, 931	1 9
James Miller	416, 2550, 359, 487, 929, 417	5 2½
Robert G. Maynard	2397, 2022, 310, 811	8 6
John Orme	Mill Seat and Felicity	18 2
John Pollard	165, 1413, 2029, 1244, 850	4 4½
Walter Roe	Dunghill	1 12 6
John Randle	2363, 2364, 2366, 2365	3 6
Thomas B. Randle	950, 945, 885, 1950, 1130, 130	5 2½
Mitchell Robinson	2060, 2061, 2062, 2067	3 6
Samuel Selby, 3d	Locust Ridge Resurved, resurvey on Recourse, Castle Hill	4 16 10½
John Schley	1237	10½
James Shaw	3065	10½
Gustavus Scott's heirs	Governor's Neglect	1 15 9½
	Roby's Delight	19 4½
	Orme's Attention	1 11 5½
	Chesnut Grove	1 1 2
	Now or Never	1 7 7½
	2487	3 3
	Hard Struggle	1 12 4½
Benjamin Stoddert	Mount Pilgah	1 12 7½
	Roby's Delight and Ray's Discovery	3 14 10
	New Carthage	5 0
	Orme's Discovery	15 9½
	Mount Pleasant	1 4 11
	Orme's Choice	13 1½
	Pleasant Ridge	9 9½
	Park	5 18 6½
	Mount Etna	1 4 11½
	The Diadem	2 4 2½
	Cherry tree Meadows	1 10 2
	Mill Seat	3 5½
	Pink of Allegany	7 6 7½
	First Venture	6 11½
	Republic	10 18 0½
	Addition	14 10
	3435, 3882, 3883, 3884, 3885, 3886, 3440, 3449, 3450, 3451, 3452, 3454, 3455, 3456, 3458, 3459, 3461, 3462, 4163	1 3 5½
Thomas and Samuel Turner	2615, 2616, 2618, 2619	10½
John Thompson	1326, 1136, 1325	3 6
John Willson	4045	2 7½
James West, jun.	2081, 1005	10½
Richard Corbus	1 house and lot Western Port, 2 state lots	1 9
George Every	Colemine	5 0
Thomas Johnson	2 lots	1 9
Honore Martin	Resurvey on Hampstead Park	3 6
Henry Myers	Chance	13 3
Abel Sargeant	5 acres land, 2 houses and lots, 8 lots Western Port	4 8
Benjamin Black	Parker's Neglect	1 2 3½
Denton Jacques	Bottom	3½
Edward Langly	4021	3 6
	Brodhag's Coal mine	1 10
Thos. J. Beatty	1 lot in Cumberland	2 1
Peter D. Evecmon	4 lots in Cumberland	4 7
James M'Pherson	1 lot in Cumberland	2 1
Robert Selby's heirs	1 lot in Cumberland	2 1
Joseph Tomlinson	1 lot in Cumberland	1 7
Charles Beatty	Jacob's Ladder	10 5
George Reiley	Red-bird Thicket	5 10½
	1464, 290, 94, 95	3 6
James Beatty	Resurvey on Elk lick	
	The Request	
	Joseph's Folly	
	Lost Glove	16 7
Nathan Gregg	New Addition	7 1
John C. Jones	Horse Pasture	8 1

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the county tax, proportion of advertising, and other legal charges, due on the lands aforesaid, shall be paid to WILLIAM M'MAHON, Esq; collector of Allegany county, on or before the first Monday in June next, the lands, so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the higest bidder, for the payment of the same.

By order of the commissioners of the tax for Allegany county,

AQUILA A. BROWNE, Clk.

November 27, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next Charles county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, called GLOVER'S POINT, lying in the county aforesaid, agreeably to the directions of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, passed at November session, 1786.

JOHN BRENT.

December 22, 1801.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

ZACH. DUVALL, Clk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

HENRY THOMPSON,
Charles county.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, an apprentice lad named ROBERT ARNALL, by trade a carpenter; had on when he went away, a blue round jacket, and linen trousers, with other cloathing not remembered. I will give the above reward for bringing him home.

PHILIP WHITREIGHT.

N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring or entertaining said apprentice.

West River, November 10, 1801.

TAKEN up adrift, by the subscriber, in the mouth of South river, a small BATTEAU, fifteen feet long, three feet eight or nine inches wide, with two row-locks. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOSEPH LINTHICUM.

December 10, 1801.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for SALE at the Printing-Office,
Price, three eighths of a dollar.

THE
GREAT ERROR
OF
American Agriculture Exposed,
AND
HINTS FOR IMPROVEMENT
SUGGESTED.
By THOMAS MOORE,
Of Montgomery county, State of Maryland.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, a negro woman named MILLEY, about twenty-two years of age, and five feet high, is likely, and of a yellowish complexion; she has been seen at her mother's, near Mr. Ridout's mill, on the north side of Severn river, where it is likely she will be harboured. The above reward will be given for bringing her home, or securing her in any gaol, so that I get her again.

SETH SWEETSER.

Annapolis, October 30, 1801.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of STALEY NICHOLS, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

VACHEL GAITHER, Administrator de bonis non.

December 21, 1801.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, on Severn river, about the first of December last, a small red and white HEIFER, two or three years old, marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and a crop in the left. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHARLES PITTS.

December 16, 1801.

THERE is at the plantation of the subscriber, on the Head of Severn, taken up as a stray, a black horse COLT, about two years old, nine or ten hands high, has no perceivable mark. The owner may have him again on proving property, and paying charges.

AARON MEEK.

December 23, 1801.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, on the north side of Severn river, in July last, a red HEIFER, between 3 and 4 years old, has a small piece off the left ear, her two fore feet white about the hoofs, hind legs white, she is now with calf. The owner may have her again on proving property, and paying charges.

SARAH TODD.

December 21, 1801.

THOMAS SHAW,

HAS RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
At his store, near the Stadt-House,
A small quantity of plated ware, viz.

OVAL and octagon tea-pots,
ditto ditto coffee-pots,
Goblets,
Castors,
Patent candlesticks,
Common ditto,
Snuffers and snuffer trays,
Salts. Also,
Reeves's patent water colours in boxes,
Camel's hair and black lead pencils,
Pallets and colour tyles,
India ink and rubber,
Cases of instruments.

Morocco purses, pocket books and thread cases, writing and letter paper, quills, wafers, &c. inkstands, ink-powder, pounce boxes and pounce, backgammon tables, quadrille boxes, dice boxes and dice, ladies dressing glasses and dressing boxes, tea caddies, caddy shells, and decanter stands.

A few pair of handsome brass andirons, shovels, tongs, coal hods, Japanned plate warmers and knife trays, wire fenders with brass tops, paper and Japanned tea boards.

A small assortment of hollow glass ware, consisting of decanters, tumblers, wines, punch glasses, rummers and salts.

Entry and chamber lamps, with boxes of wicks, locks, hinges, bolts, screws, nails, &c.

A few cheap clothes and cassimers, which, with sundry other articles, will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

Annapolis, November 25, 1801.

Printing-Office, Annapolis.

PAYMENTS are earnestly solicited from all persons indebted to this office, and in a particular manner from those debtors who reside in the city of Annapolis, and in Anne-Arundel county. Necessity alone induces this second application, and it is sincerely hoped it will be noticed, and attended to.

NOTICE,

THE partnership of LUSBY and TUCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

N. B. WILLIAM TUCK respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he still carries on the cabinet business in this city, and hopes by his attention and punctuality to merit their patronage.

Annapolis, Corn-Hill-street, October 6, 1801.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting, with either dog or gun, on the land at Thomas's Point to the upper end of Hall-over, which I rent of Jeremiah T. Chase, Esquire.

CHARLES BOSTON.

December 15, 1801.

Montgomery county, sc. November 1, 1801.

I HEREBY certify, that RICHARD JAMES, living near Benjamin Gettings's tavern, brought before me, as a stray, a black GELDING, about thirteen and an half hands high, nine years old, some saddle spots, a white spot on the near side of his neck, a few white hairs in his forehead, shod before, a natural trotter, brand appears to be thus, S D.

JOHN L. SUMMERS.

GIDEON WHITE,
HAS RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family medicine ſtore, Baltimore.

A freſh ſupply of the following valuable medicines:

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Four years have ſcarcely elapſed ſince the introduction of HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES into general uſe, yet in this ſhort period upwards of *one hundred and twenty thouſand* perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation have received benefit from this extraordinary remedy, in various complaints ariſing from worms, and from obſtructions in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngeſt infant, or the moſt delicate pregnant lady, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offenſive within, particularly that ſlimy humour from whence worms and many fatal diſorders proceed.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known, and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in an advanced ſtage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

The celebrity acquired by the Worm Lozenges, particularly in the ſtate of Maryland, renders the further publication of certificates in their favour, an unneceſſary expence.

HAMILTON's
ESSENSE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for the rheumatiſms, gout, palſey, ſprains and bruiſes, white ſwellings, old ſtrains and relaxations, numbneſs and weakneſs of the joints, ſtiffneſs of the neck, pains of the ſide, headache, ſwelled faces, frozen limbs, and every ſimilar complaint. It prevents chilblains, or chopped hands, and the ill effects of getting wet and damp in the feet.

The extract is celebrated for removing cold and windy complaints in the ſtomach and bowels, flying pains and other ſpaſmodic affections.

The teſtimony of thouſands and daily experience ſufficiently prove the ſuperiority of the above medicine over all others in the cure of the maladies we have enumerated.

HAMILTON's ELIXIR.

A ſovereign remedy for colds, obſtinate coughs, aſthmas, catarrhs, ſore throats and approaching conſumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH, this diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progreſs and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable; the Elixir is perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall, that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

DR. HAMILTON's
GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable—the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent ntoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance to the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

DR. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons, in every ſituation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevents its morbid ſecretions; to reſtore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal conſequences; a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head-ache, and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT
FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with perfect ſafety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmart which attends the application of other remedies.

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſtumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and ſtms on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP-SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped and ſore lips, and every blemiſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds, fevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful roſy colour and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,
So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from any corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparallelled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to the health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

DR. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

INFALLIBLE AGUE and FEVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry C. Soper.

"Kent county, Delaware.

"I have given the ague drops to a number of patients this fall, and with conſtant ſucceſs; in ſome obſtinate caſes they acted like a charm; the diſeaſe yielding in a day or two to this remedy, after reſiſting the bark for months, and when they had been thrown in, in the largeſt doſes."

For the cure of venereal complaints.

The patent Indian Vegetable Specific, prepared by Dr. Leroux.

GOWLAND's LOTION.

ANDERSON's PILLS, &c. &c.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholeſale purchaſers allowed a liberal profit by addreſſing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, upon the premiſes, on Friday the firſt day of January next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day thereafter,

THAT well known TAVERN and plantation, now in the occupation of JOHN WOODARD, upon the road from Baltimore to Annapolis, and where the ſtage ſtops to dine on its return from Annapolis to Baltimore. The premiſes have undergone a thorough repair, and are in complete order for the buſineſs.

There are few better ſtands in Maryland for a tavern, the general government being removed to the City of Waſhington has cauſed a greater intercourſe between that place by way of Annapolis and Baltimore than heretofore.

The payments will be made accommodating, a credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money, the purchaſer giving bond, with ſecurity, and immediate poſſeſſion given, by

NATHAN VENNUMS.

N. B. If not ſold, it will be rented, and poſſeſſion given as above; the corn upon the premiſes, and a parcel of manure in the yard, with the crop of rye now growing, will be ſold on the ſame day. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock, forenoon.

December 9, 1801. 4X

NEW GOODS.

Now opening at the ſubſcriber's ſtore, oppoſite Meſſrs. Turner and Smith, Church-ſtreet, Annapolis,

A general aſſortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are,

BROAD and ſecond cloths, Bath coatings, plains, half-thicks, roſe and match-coat blankets, carpets, &c. fancy cords, velverets, corduroys, thickſets, ſwandowns, &c. red, yellow, and white flannels, blue, green, brown, and black bombaſets and ſtriped wildbores, moreens, durants and Joans, dimities, muſſins, humhums, calicoes, ſhawls, black and fancy pattern'd ſilk handkerchiefs, men and womens worſted and cotton hoſe, men and boys hats, Iriſh linens, from 3s. to 7s. 6d. per yard, German dowlas, ticklenburgs, oſnabrigs, &c.

A very extenſive aſſortment of the beſt manufactured tin wares, warranted good, Japanned ditto. Likewiſe maſters of veſſels and planters ſupplied in ten minutes with *slops*, warranted well made, and at the moſt reduced prices. As the ſubſcriber conſtantly keeps up a very general aſſortment of blank books of all ſizes, ſchool ditto, paper, wax and wafers, playing cards. &c.

GROCERIES.

Antigua ſpirit, New-England rum, French brandy, Holland's gin, whiſkey, hyſon, hyſon-ſkin and ſouchong teas, loaf, lump and brown ſugars, pepper, powder and ſhot, tobacco, and ſnuff, all of which he offers for ſale on the loweſt terms, and flatters himſelf they will give general ſatisfacti n.

STEPHEN CLARK.

October 21, 1801. 9X

IN conſequence of a report which has been circulated reſpecting my leaving this place, I take this method of informing my friends in particular, and the public in general, that I mean to carry on the tanning buſines as uſual, and at the ſame place. I am now prepared to receive hides to tan from thoſe who will pleaſe to favour me with their cuſtom, on the following terms, to wit: Hides at 15*s.* each, or one half for the other, kip-ſkins at 11/3 each, and calf-ſkins at 5/7½, and will purchaſe at the market price, as will ſuit. I hope my former attention will merit a continuance of the favour of my cuſtomers, and it ſhall be my conſtant endeavour to give general ſatisfaction.

W. W. NORMAN.

N. B. The above leather will be finiſhed in the neateſt manner for ſhoe-makers and all other of my cuſtomers.

Annapolis, October 24, 1801. 6

NOTICE.

THE partnerſhip of TURNER and SMITH being diſſolved on the 21ſt ult. all perſons indebted to the firm are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber, who is authoriſed to ſettle the ſame, and thoſe having claims againſt the ſaid firm are deſired to preſent them for payment.

ROBERT A. SMITH.

Annapolis, October 5, 1801. 12

Slave in Cuſtody.

COMMITTED to Saint-Mary's county gaol, on the 12th of September, 1801, as a runaway, a negro man, about forty years of age, by the name of FRANK, about five feet ſix inches high, very black, and has loſt part of his fore teeth, ſays he belongs to a KINSEY GIDDINS, of Montgomery county; his cloathing an oſnabrig ſhirt, and country cotton trouſers, an old red pluſh waiſtcoat, one old red ſtriped ditto, an old hat and ſhoes. His maſter is requeſted to pay his fees and take him away, or he will be ſold as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of Saint-Mary's county.

September 19, 1801. 12

COMMITTED to Anne-Arundel county gaol on the fourth day of September laſt, a negro man by the name of TOM, as a runaway, who ſays he is free, and is from the State of Virginia; this fellow is about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, and appears to be about 40 years of age; his cloathing a coarſe cloth coat, a green and yellow cotton callico ditto, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, a pair of coarſe ſhoes and ſtockings, no other apparel. The owner is requeſted to come and take him away, and pay all charges, or he will be ſold for his priſon fees.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

12

October 1, 1801.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on the 7th inſt a negro lad who calls himſelf PETER, and ſays he ran away from a Mrs. GRAY, of Baltimore-town, in the ſpring of the year 1800; Peter appears to be 18 or 20 years of age, about five feet one inch high, ſlender made, has loſt all the toes from his left foot, and part from his right, ſays he was brought from the Weſt-Indies when ſmall by a captain Fale, and left with the above-mentioned Mrs. Gray; his cloathing is a Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, ſtriped nankeen coat, ſtuff jacket, old coarſe hat. His owner, if any, is requeſted to take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his priſon fees, and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

7

October 20, 1801.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.